tree received information that in certain houses in the sy, where American agents have been stopping, the sion had been come to "that if Stephens were ever blood would be immediately shed." According the public were startled yesterday by that an attempt had been supported by the startled that an attempt had been supported by the startled that the startled by the s

The shop is now empty, however, and the lower windows have been muffled.

There never was a set of conspirators who traded so audaciously in the gullibility of their dupes—such braggarts in their words, such cowards in their acts. Not a spark of courage has been shown by any of them. A gang of pick pockets could not submit themselves to be handled by the police more quelty when told that they were "wanted." Let us compare the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald with that of Mr. Stephens. He who was to be the nead of a real revolution was concealed in a house in Thomas street, being in bed ill when hisjor Sir and the military entered, but he fought desperately against his assailants, and did not suffer himself to be captured till be had received a dozen wounds. Mr. Stephens, the Head Centre of the present wordy revolution, had been living luxuriously in a magnificently furnished house, stored with provisions for twelve months, surrounded with a wall six feet high, enjoying the society of his wife and friends, with an ampie supply of arms and ammunition. But though leaded revolvers lay near the hands of this little band of heroes—the proud representatives of the ancient Fenians, the bold asserters of Irish chivalry—they did not dare to touch one of them. Like Major Sirr, Colonel Lake went to Sandymount on Saturday morning with a detachment of constables, prepared for some resistance, p rhaps a bloody struggle, but not a blow was struck, not a scratch was received. The Head Centre in his stronghold surrendered at discretion in the gentlest manner possible, and the only attempt at the neroic mane before being sent to Bridewell was his emphatic announcement that he would have nothing to do with atterneys or lawyers, by which perhaps he meant to expr s his diegust at the numerous "actions" of his fillow priceners.

Since the capture of Stephens on saturday morning nothing further has transmer regarding hum or his alleged confederates. The detect a confedera have been busily occupied in going over the papers and memorand

alleged confederates. The defect is entered have been busily occupied in going over the papers and memoranda found with him, and in making a close search of the house in which he resided. This hause, which has been taken possession of by the petic has become an object of attraction to a large number persons.

The Mexica: Lampire.

MAXIMILIAN PAYING UP.

[From the London Times (city article) Nov. 14.]

Advires have reached the impetial Mexican Railway Company by the French mail of the shipment of a further sum of \$100,000 in connection with the government grant of fifteen per cention the Mexican customs duties; also the payment by the imperial government to the company's agent at Mexico of the sum of \$420,000 for three-quarters of a year's interest, &c., on the \$8,000,000 referred to in the eleventh article of the convention between the obligation undertaken by the imperial government under that convention. The first named \$100,000 is part of the £85,000 sterling already advised as received in Mexico. The \$420,000 is an entirely new payment on another account.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says M. Fould has no intention to resign. No difficulty exists in the way of an economical reform. All differences on the subject in the Cabinet had ceased. The reduction is to be made with the Emperor's full approval, and will be considerably greater than expected. It is said the saving will be about twenty-five millions of francs.

The Paris Monitour says:—If the Emperor has determined on the principal reduction of the war expenditure, the means by which the reduction is to be accomplished is not yet decided upon.

The Bourse on the 15th of November was flat. Rentes closed 68f. 27c.

Spale.

The Minister of Finance in Madrid has stated that the payment of the interest on the home-foreign d-bt was provided for without recourse to negotiation of fresh bonds.

Colonel Bruce signed a treaty of peace with Bhoota a the public durbar yesterday.

don, with advices dated

Lacos, Oct. 3, 1865.

Trade is inanimate. Communication with the interior continued closed. Negotiations were progressing favorably for the re-opening of communications with Ashantee At Storra Loope the native wars continued.

The Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape of Good Hope mail of the 14th of October was received in England.

The Cape Parliament had been proroqued. The war between the free State men and the Basutos continued. The attempts of the Boers to capture the stronghold of Mohesh had failed. The British government had declined to take possession of the country, as desired by Mohesh.

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY MARRET.
The discount demand at the Bank of England on the Item that the short lons were in active demand at six percent, owing to the semi-monthly settlement and large calls on Overend Gadney's share.
Consols closed at 89% a 89%.
Satterthwaite's circular of the 15th inst. says of the market for American securities:—A fair amount of business and the control of the con

Consols closed at 89% a 59%.

Batterthwaite's circular of the 15th inst. says of the market for American securities:—A fair amount of business has been done and a considerable amount of government stock taken of the market on Continental account, but without in any degree affecting prices. The uncertainty prevailing as to the political situation of England and America checks any tendency to improvement. The following are the latest quotations:—Five-twenties, 63% a 63%; Illinois Ceutral, shares, 81% a 81%; Eric shares, 53% a 54%.

The London Times of November 18, in its city article, says:—The demand for discount at the Bank yesterday was moderate, but in the Stock Exchange advances were in request at 6 a 64% per cont.

Spanish securities experienced a heavy fall yesterday, in consequence of the particulars brought by the West India mail in regard to the Spanish Chilian troubles.

London Nov. 17—P. M. Consols for money 89%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—P. M.
The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at
46,000 bales, including 8,600 bales to speculators and
9,000 bales to exporters. The market has declined 1/2d.
per pound, closing nominal. The authorized quotations

merican. Sales to-day (Friday) 8,000 bales, the market closis rmer, but at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17, 1965.
Attendance small, and business limited for wheat a
our at rather under last Tuesday's rates.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1866.
The mails per Nova Scotian will be forwarded from
Portland south early to-morrow moraling.

Naval Workmen to be Discharged.

Boros, Nov. 28, 18s
The workmen now employed in the Navy Yard z
r about 5,500, and, under a recent order of the 7
spartment, from 1,500 to 1,500 will be discharged

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET. Less firm. No sales of bacon. Lard quiet.

EUROPE.

The Allemania at New York and Nova Scotian at Portland.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS

Américan War Claims Question in England.

Effect of the Jamaica Negro Rebellion News.

Call for Intervention Against Spain in the South Pacific.

Policemen Shot by the Dublin Fenians.

A NEW HEAD CENTRE FOR IRELAND

apton on the 15th of November, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

Liverpool at half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, via Greencastle on the 18th inst., having been de-tained at Londonderry on the 17th for the mails, arrived at Portland, Me., at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday

It is said that there is but little doubt that Earl Russell

In England the cold weather has had no effect in stay ing the cattle disease; but the frost and rain have rather

Queen Victoria had received a telegram denying the reported illness of the King of the Belgians. There is no ation in the state of his health.

A change had taken place in the views of the nobility

f Sweden and Norway concerning the movement for a reform in the constitution. Several influential pobles had withdrawn their opposition to the measures. The Norwegian Storthing had adopted a treaty of comserce with France without alterati

The steamship St. Andrew was to leave about the same me as the Nova Scotian, for New York via Queens The City of New York, from New York, reached

neenstown on the evening of the 15th inst.

The American ship Addison, from Bassem, one hundred and forty-eight days, was spoken on the 21st of Ocer. Forty-five guineas premium had previously been

paid as insurance upon her.

The steamship Hanea, from New York, arrived a Southampton on the 16th inst.

War Claims of the United States Against
England.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]

It is stated that Mr. Seward has prepared, and submitted to be soliced.

under the American Foreign Enlistment act. The memorandum to which we have referred gives a complete list of all the vessels in respect of which Mr. Adams lodged complaints. They are nineteen in all, and among them are several names of which few of our own readers will have heard before. Out of these nineteen only five ever hoisted the Confederate ensign at all—viz: the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia, the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah. The Florida, though she escaped from British waters, was seized at Nassau, and after a formal trial acquitted, nor did she issue forth as a commissioned cruisor till she had received her armament at Mobile, whence she ran the blockade through the oneida. The Georgia "salled before any information of her character had reached her Majesty's government, and was, in fact, taking in her armament in French waters on the very day on which Mr. Adams' representation was dated." The Rappahannock had reached Calais two days before Mr. Adams' note was received, having put to sea in an unfinished state, and never became available for service. The Shenandah, being a regular merchant vessel in the East India trade, never fell under suspicion till she was reported by our consul at Tenerific to have shipped her armament of Madeira. The circumstances attending the outle of the Alabama are well known, and in this instance, if in any, aches might be imputed, to our government; yet even in this, notwithstanding Sir J. Harding's untimely illness, but five days eingsed before the opinion of the law officers was obtained, and the vessel, after all, was manned and equipped off the Azores, and drat recognized condemnation in our courts, but was detained under seizure by those of Nassau until the end of the war. All the rest either proved to be mere blockade runners or otherwise cleared themselves of the charge against them. In the meantime steps were taken more than once by our for the first of the Alabama and the Canton, and the three latter were thus wrested from the calter proved to be mere blocka

same time, we observe with much pleasure the whole same time, we observe with much pleasure the proper of an amicable agreement on one point at least opened by the latter part of Lord Russell's letter. It is no doubt "worth consideration" whether a more effectual Foreign Enlistment act might not be framed by the two governments in concert, and whether a joint commission, if it should be appointed, should not be empowered to propose one. It is satisfactory, moreover, to know that Lord Russell's suggestion of such a commission has been understood at Washington to exclude the Alabama claims. Of course, anything that Mr. Cushing may have to urge on this behalf will be received with due respect, but we are disposed to put more confidence in the effects of time than in the influence of his mission. The truth is that neither people has any wish to quarrel with the other. We have reason to believe that public sentiment in America is as pacific as it is in this country, and to hope hat no unworthy distrust of each other's motives will motiter a difference between two great nations about a natter of pounds, shillings and pence.

Naval Activity of the United States From the London Times (City Article), Nov. 15.]
The statement to-day from New York of a resumption of warrike preparations in the American navy yards has not attracted much attention, since it proceeds from doubtful authority; but, supposing it to be true, the inference will be that the movement is simply in connexion with the determination believed to be entertained by the Washington government to put a stop to the Spanish demonstrations against the several States of South America.

The Pirate Shenandonh.

ENGLAND'S FUZZLE RELATIVE TO WADDRLL'S POSITION.

[From the London Times, Nov. 13.]

The formal stransfer of the Phenandash to the federal government and the release of her officers and crew have been followed by the publication of Captain Waddel's been followed by the publication of Captain Waddel's been followed by the publication of Captain Waddel's played in this document is, to say the least, quite as an proceedented as the position in which Captain Waddel, by his own account, finds himself placed. * * * If "piracy," though specified in the treaty, does not include acts like those attributed to Captain Waddel, it is only because those acts, if proved, would constitute him a pirate in a worse sense—A hostis humani generic. Supposing our government to have been satisfied that he was wilfully guilty of them, and not fas we must assume; that he was the victim of ignorance, they were clearly bound to bring him to justice, or, at least, to give the American Minister an opportunity of taking proceedings against him. On the other hand, it is not consistent with the spirit of our law to detain any one in custody on mere suspicion, and it may be that no prima facie evidence could in this case have been procured within many months. Under these circumstances it it difficult to see what cise our government could have done. If Mr. Adams was really consulted, but was not prepared to ledge information for piracy until he could obtain witnesses from California, and if, as is probable, no legal breach of the Foreign Ealistment act could be alleged, on what ground could we retuse to land these persons at Liverpool? They were not primers at ear, for no war existed; nor, if it did, could we as neutralis make princeers. They were not winhin the reach of the criminal law until some definite charge was preferred against them, and this does not appear to have been done. They may still, of course, be kept under the sarveillance of the police, but we cannot further restrain their personal iberty.

In the meantime it is much to be re

cers and men of the Donegal." But why steps should be taken to provide for the crew until they can obtain employment, or why any superfluous courtesy should be shown to the officers, we do not profess to understand.

The Spanish-American War.

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN GREAT POWERS CALLED TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST SPAIN—
ADVANCE IN COPPER.

The London Times says the general wish of the leading
people of Liverpool seems to be that England should, in
conjunction with France and America (United States),
take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America, and says measures
in support of that view are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester, Glasgow and other trading centres.

The London News remarks:—The arbitrary conduct of
Spain must soon occupy the attention of the Great Powers
of Europe and America. Spain must be taught that the
practice of levying blackmait must cease.

Quotations of copper advanced ten pounds sterling, and
a further rise was expected in England, and business was
very active.

November 18, in London copper had again risen £10 a
ton.

The English government detained the outgoing West.

SPAIN THREATENED WITH A NEGRO REVOLT IN

The Negro Rebellion in Jamaica.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

The London News, of November 18, is indignant at the tone of the military despatches and newspaper correspondents at Jamaica, which, it thinks, proves that "the ferocity we denounce in savages can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as thoroughly as by Indians and Cosacks."

by against older the says that the authorities appear to have acted with commendable promptness in Jamaica, the chief of the rebeis having been captured, tried by martial law, and executed at once.

The Femians.
ARREST OF STRPHENS, THE HEAD CENTRE IN IRELAND, AND APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

When the Nova Scotian left, Stephens, the Fenian Hea
Centre, had been again remanded for further examina

Cantre, had been again remanded for the land Centre, had been arrested at Yuam and committed for trial. The Dublin Seering Mail states that a person was despatched from New York in September and arrived it freiand with credentials to appoint another Head Centre in the place of Staphens. He accomplished his mission and returned the name of the new Head Centre, which was kept secret.

WASHINGTON.

Indications of a Speedy Organization of the House.

The North Carolina Legislature Urged by the President to Adopt the Constitutional Amendment.

Governor Holden's Administration Fully Appreciated.

Resumption of Mail Service on All the Georgia Railroad Routes.

Applications from Prominent Rebels for Pardon.

WARHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1865.

A few additional members of Congress arrived here to day. No delay in the organization of the House is antici pated. Instead of an extraordinary and turbulent time as predicted, the present indications are in the opposite direction. It is considered that there is nothing in the political aspect which cannot be reconciled, both to the satisfaction of the President and of Congress. The propect, therefore, is that the House will organize on Mon and Mr. McPherson, for Clerk, seem to have the entire here, so far as can be ascertained, believes that any o the members elect from the late insurrectionary States with the exception, perhaps, of those from Tennesses and Arkansas, will be permitted to take part in the or

THE TREASURY REPORTS. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency was to day sent to the printer. This will be one of the most im portant department documents that will be sent to Congross. In treating the question of national banks and currency he refers to taxes and revenue, which has a array of valuable facts to our law makers, which, if sus tained by proper legislation, will go a great way towards solving the present difficult financial problem. derstood that he will urge the removal of the bureau to

Score ary McCulloch will strongly urge contraction of the currency. This, from present appearances, will pervade his whole report; but whether he will suggest any

A prominent question before the next Congress will be the increase of the regular army. General Grant is understood to favor the mustering out of all volunteers, an such additions to all arms of the service as would make to cavalry in times of peace, and some new measure for recruiting and dritting this arm of the service may

THE PRESIDENT'S APPRECIATION OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S ADMINISTRATION. Dr. Powell, the State Agent for North Carolina, who

from Secretary Seward to Governor Holden, in which The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will by her Legislature promptly acc pt the Congressional amendment of the constitution of the United States aboutshing slavery. He relies upon you to exercise all your functions, as heretofore, with the same wisdem and the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your administration hitherto. The President degrees you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the administration of the government and give effect to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON. Included in the list of applications for pardon which have been filed away for future considerat United States navy, one hundred and twenty-nine rebel general officers and eighty-eight members of the robel ngress. There is also a large list of rebel leaders, in cluding George Davis, Attorney General; Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; Seddon, Secretary of War; Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, and Reagan, Postmaster General of the rebel government; A. H. Stephens, their Vice President; Governors Smith and Letcher, of Virginia; Lowe, of Maryland; McGrath, of South Carolina; Moore, of Alabama, and Clark, of Mississippi.

PERSONAL. Governor Morton left Washington this evening for Baldimore and Philadelphia, and will arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday. He is understood to be charged with some sort of confidential mission abroad, and will sail for Liverpool shortly. Dr. C. L. Taft, his attending physician, Judge Roach, of Indiana, Mr. Burbank, his brother-in-law, and A. B. Lieb

accompany the Governor to Europe.

The fathers of Generals Grant and Hancock were in reduced to each other at the Metropolitan this afternoon. Both are noticeable old gentlemen and need no reflecte lustre to command attention.

lustre to command attention.

Senators Trumbull, Dixon and Ramsay, and Congressmen H. J. Raymond, of New York; A. B. Mygall, of Connecticut; and General Ward Burnett, General Lew.

Wallace, and General McCook, United States Army, and Isaiah Rynders, of New York, are in town.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REPORT. very voluminous report on freedmens' affairs will be in the hands of the printer by Thursday next.

THE TRIAL OF COMMODORE CRAVEN. The case of Commodore Craven, which has occupied the attention of the Farragut court martial for several weeks, was submitted to the court this morning for a verdict after the reading of a lengthy defence by the counsel for the accused. Up to two o'clock this after-noon the court was engaged in deliberating upon a ver-dict, which when rendered we await the approval of the proper authorities before it will be promulgated. This court will doubtless be dissolved immediately, as it is understood there are no other cases to be brough

Postmaster General Dennison has ordered mail service to be performed in Georgia on all the railroad routes of that State. This has been done in compliance with the recommendation of a large majority of the members of the recent Georgia convention, who also petitioned for the reopening of over three hundred additional Post Offices in the State, at the same time designating citizens

The winz Military commission which tried Captain Wirz is not yet dissolved; and this gives color to the report that it is to be retained, with one or two changes, to try Captains R. B. Winder and Duncan for crucities to the Union prisoners at Andersonville, and Goe for similar conduct at Salisbury.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS. General Augur has directed the following order relative to the Veteran Reserve corps to General Dent:—
The Major General commanding directs that you select without delay one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve corps for duty with a company to be temporarily formed of the enlisted men of the above corps, who have elected to remain in service, and report their names to these headquarters. Also that you designate a suitable barracks within the limits of your command for the concentration and posting of the company to be so formed.

In accordance with the above order formed.

are being prepared at General Augur's headquarters, preparatory to the issuance of an order remanding them to their homes to await further orders.

mes to await further order TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT. The following among other troops are to be mustered out of service:—The Connecticut Eighth and Eleventh in-

fantry, the Massachusetts First and Fourth Companies unattached heavy artillery, the New York Forty-first and One Hundred and Third infantry, and the Pennsylvania One Hundred and Eighty eighth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth infantry.

DESERTERS OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE ORDERED

RELEASED.

The Secretary of War has ordered that all enlisted men of the volunteer service now imprisoned by reason of having been found guilty of desertion be immediately released from custody and furnished with transportation to enable them to report to the chief mustering officer of their respective States, who will furnish them with a discharge, with the facts of the case endorsed thereon, including the crime, sentence, &c., and such other papers as they may be entitled to. In cases where no pay is due transportation will be furnished them to their homes. This order will be understood to apply to all enlisted volunteers of the class in question, of whatever corps or arm of the service.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. The total receipts from internal revenue since the 30th

of June amount to \$146,500,000. THE SEIZURE OF FRENCH TOBACCO AT RICHMOND. The question of the seizure of the French tobacco in Richmond having been presented to the consideration of the government by the French Minister, it is now under-

GERMAN EMIGRANTS AS LABORERS IN THE SOUTH The Freedmen's Bureau has information that a collecion of persons in Mobile is trying to underbid negro labor by agreeing to furnirh German emicrants just off the ship at wages lower than a negro could subsist upon. fifty dollars per year, females at one bundred dollars. and children at fifty dollars. The scheme meets the nflict a crushing blow upon their former chattels, for whom they cherish no particular affection. Respectable white and colored laborers around Mobile protest against this and ask the bureau to interfere.

The War Department has issued an order announcing the decease of Brevet Brigadier General Rene E. De Rus sy, of the Engineer corps, at San Francisco, November 23, and requiring engineer officers to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. ACCOUNTS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE

Medical Bureau for freedmen to call in the accounts of all doctors and surgeons employed in the South for the benefit of the blacks before the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and which have remained unsettled RATIONS FOR REPUGEES AND PREEDMEN.

The abandoument of depots of government supplies in the Southern States, consequent upon the gradual with-drawal of troops, has caused General Howard to issue a circular anthorizing the Assistant Commissioners States to make requisitions upon the depots still remaining for such rations as will be required for thirty days in their respective departments for the benefit of the refu-

having in their possession a considerable cum in gold coin, which they realized feloniously about the time the rebellion collapsed, were released from the old Capitol Prison to-day. The greater portion of the money was recovered. Both men were allowed to return to their

Colonel Jardine, late of the Ninth New York (Hawkins) generalship. Colonel Jardine, while endeavoring to put down the riots in New York in 1863, was wounded and

ermanently disabled for field service. SALES OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS—TRANSFER OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Captain D. W. Day, Assistant Chief Quartermister of the Department or North Carolina, arrived hereyester-day with two hundred thousand dollars as additional proceeds from the sale of public animals. General Dodge recently brought three hundred thousand in a similar have already exceeded six hundred and ufty thousand dollars. Captain Day has been offered the quarterpaster Brevet Brigadier General J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartemaster of that department, is an old railroad manage, and will shortly leave the service and go on the Louville and Nashville Railroad. The railroad from Mo needed and to pay nearly all other expenditures if the

The Great Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 18 having been extended, it is very desirable that the lic should understand that it will be the endeavor of

agent at New York (Mr. J. C. Derby, No. 5 Spruce stat) to make the representation of the art and industry of the United States as complete as possible; and that it ill therefore be necessary for him to make selections; representative articles in every class or group, rate than accept many specimens of the same class, whater may be their merits. The necessity for this arises fin the limited space assigned to the United States, name, thirty thousand square feet, which is equivalently an area of one hundred and fifty feet by two hundr. This, however, is five or six times as much as we have been assigned in previous exhibitions.

In order to secure for representation that universally of character above indicated, it would be advisable those classes of manufacturers, artisans and others we produce articles of very general consumption to addition of the control of the c

The New Senator from Vermont.

been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Judge Collamer.

LUKE F. POLAND

**The Molooner Hamietta, loaded with lime, which was reported on fire on the bar, arrived in port to-day. Her hatches have not been open. The captain reports nothing vember 1, 1815; received a good common school and academic education; commenced the study of law when eighteen years of age, and was admitted to the bar in with cotton and naval stores.

1836; was Register of Probate for Lamoille county in 1839 and 1840, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1843, Prosecuting Attorney for Lamoille county in 1844 and 1843, and in 1845 he was elected by the Logislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Jacob Collamer, whose team would have expired in 1867. Just before his appointment to the Senate he had been re-elected to the Supreme beach, upon which he held the position of Chief Justice.

MILWAURED* No. 2 in the Court of the Supreme beach, upon which he held the position of Chief Justice.

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MILWAURED

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ARREST OF BURGLASS AND RESCOVERY OF A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF PROFESTY.—A couple of men, giving their names as John Edwards and George Foster, of Philadel-phia, were arrested by ex-Sheriff Heatty on the arrival phia, were arrested by ex-Sheriff Beatty on the arrival of the Morristown train at Hoboken yesterday morning on suspicion of being thieves. Upon being taken to the station house two large travelling bags were found to be filled with the proceeds of a robbery. The property consisted of fine table linen, fine linen sheets and pillow cases, ivory handled knives, silk dresses, a velvot cape, two large and coatly spy glasses, and various other articles, in all valued at about three hundred dollars. Some of the goods were marked "Mary V. Hayes," and, a gentleman's shirt was marked "Oliver J. Hayes." Mr. Hayes (deceased) formerly resided at the Summit; but it is believed that the family now reside in Newark. The accused, who are villanous looking fellows, were taken before Recorder Avery and committed to await further spannication.

GRANT.

The Lieutenant General's Trip to the South.

An Almost Incognito Visit to Richmond.

He Proposes to Visit Charleston and Other Points.

Free Expression of His Opinion on the Mexican Question.

He is Ready and Prepared for War Now if Mecessary to Expel Maximilian.

Our Richmond Correspondence RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT IN RICHMONE Lieutenant General Grant, commanding the arm the United States, accompanied by General Comstock senior aid on his staff; Colonel Babcock and Lieutenau Colonel Radeau, arrived in this city this efternoon by the Fredericksburg Railroad. It has been quietly known here for several days that the great soldier was about to visit the capitulated city which yielded to his military prowess at the close of the late struggle in April last. It will be remembered that his delay in not visiting Rich-mond has provbked much complimentary remark, both at the North and the South, and was quoted as evidence of self-denial without a parallel in history.

General Grant left the national capital this morning at

seven o'clock, in the United States steamer Keyport, and so quiet were his movements that no one on be the commanding officer, was apprised of his presence. General anterior to the arrival of the steame at Aquia Creek was H. G. Fant, Esq., President of the First National Bank in this city, who was cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief. General Grant left in a close carriage, his movements being of the character. His staff even proceeded to the boat the steamer was about to start General Grant, accompa-nied by Colonel William S. Hillyer, of New York, arrived at the foot of Sixth street, and at once embarked on board the steamer. The ladies' saloon was immediate coorded to the distinguished party, to which they at accorded to the distinguished purey, to the impor-nce retired, and where they were free from the importunities of the passengers, whose eagerness to pay their cordial respects to General Grant was courteously but firmly denied, for the reason that the General was desirous of enjoying the utmost quietude,

The train arrived promptly in Richmond, under the especial guidance of Mr. Separatedent Rath. The belike the perty from the cars was mant to be like the rest of the trip, uncetentatious; but every passenger feeling himself or herself charged with a secret they could not possibly keep, whispered to every one known not to be of the train the electric remark, "There is Licutenant General Grant." Major General Terry was apprised of the approach of his superior officer, and with his entire staff, a brilliant uniform, was present at the depot with carriages, and welcomed the Licutenant General and his staff officers in the most hearty manner. Rooms had been set apart at the Spottswood House for the party, and they were made the recipients of the hospitality of the Jeff. Davis mansion, the headquarters of Major General Terry.

To-morrow will be spent in visiting the fortifications in and about the fallen city, which so long resisted the efforts at reduction of so many skilled federal generals, and which finally yielded to the plack and perseverance of the great captain of the age.

PREE EXPURSION OF GENERAL GRANT'S OPENONS.

General Grant, since his arrival lere, has expressed himself with additional unreservedness on the Mexican question. He emphatically says that the advent of Maximilian to the 'pretended throne of Mexico was a part of the rebellion, and his immediate expulsion should be a part of its history. This opinion, which was several months since given to the public as the opinion of Major General Sheridan, was but the reflection of General Grant's well knowlyiews.

INSTORT.

The Lieutenant General freely affirms that he does not alighting of the party from the cars was meant to

while we have an army organized and under pay equal to the emergency.

THE ORNERAL GOING FURTHER SOUTH.

The Lieutenant General will continue his journey to Charleston, leaving here probably to-morrow night by the Danville route. He expects to return to Washington in time to be present at the organization of the new Congress. His original intention is known to have been to visit General Sheridan at New Orleans, but this programme has been abandoned for reasons not essential to

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1868.
Genoral Grant and staff left here with the intention of risiting Richmond and Charleston and returning within and Rio Grande, instead of first returning to Washing

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HEALTH OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN—ALL COLORED TROOPS TO BE REMOVED TO FORTS ON THE COAST, ETC. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1865.

ed Speaker of the State Senate to-day. Both Hou ganized and adjourned till to-morrow.

Governor Holden is improving, and is able to sit up in

After our recently published account of the Thirty ninth Congress had gone to press we received from Mr. Lanman the following notice of the gentleman who has

ich mortgages are being foreclosed. The farm mort-ess threaten to destroy the entire road if the com-